

EXODUS OF ARMENIANS WHOLESALE BUTCHERY

American Commission Publishes Authenticated Stories
of Horrors Unsurpassed in History, All Laid to
Direct Orders of Turkish Government.

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After months of investigation and the amassing of evidence from sources whose veracity and authority are not to be questioned, the Committee on Armenian Genocide has determined that crimes now being perpetrated upon the Armenian people surpass for horror and cruelty anything that history has recorded during the past thousand years. The Committee, which has as-
 tal lot of men brought in from other regions. In many cases the husbands and brothers of these same women are away in the army, fighting for the Turkish Government.

The panic in the city was terrible. The people felt that the Government was determined to exterminate the Armenian race, and they were powerless to resist. The people were sure

Charles R. Crane, Samuel C. Dutton, Cleveland H. Dodge, Arthur C. James, Stephen S. Wise, Frank Mason North, William I. Haven, John R. Mott, Stanley White, James L. Barton, William C. Sullivan, A. C. Kupperman, and David Robinson, Frederick Lynch, Norman Hapgood, Edward Lincoln Smith, Bishop David H. Greer, William W. Rockwell, Oscar S. Straus and other American Christians and laymen interested in the Turkish Empire, collected a mass of statements which reveal the tremendous scope of Turkish cruelty and picture in simple language the frightfulness of the methods employed by the Turkish government. The writers of the statements are known to the committee, which vouches for their truth.

The women men were being killed and the children were being taken away from the parents. Many of the victims in the prison had been released, and the mountains around were full of bands of outlaws. It was feared that the women and children were taken away from the city and left to the mercy of the outlaws. It may be that there are provable cases of the kidnapping of attractive young girls by the Turkish officials of the city. A Christian reported that a gendarme had offered to give girls for a mejlid. The women being taken away were going to worse than death, and many carried poison in their pockets to use if necessary. Some carried picks to dig a hole to bury those they knew would die by the sword. It was said that the reign of terror notice was given that

for them and their statements. In some cases it has been necessary to make corrections to the text from which the statement was written and even the names of the cities and towns referred to in order that the writer or the instigators may not suffer irreparable harm. After supplying in chronological order, beginning with April 27, 1915, brief accounts of the various stages of the Turkish movement against the Armenians and outlining the beginning of the deportations, the writer escapes was easy: that any one who accepted Islam would be allowed to remain in the country. The presence of the lawyers who recorded applications were crowded with people petitioning to become Mohammedans. Many did it to save their lives, their women and children, feeling that they would be spared if only a few weeks before relief would come.

stages of the systematic attempt to uproot the Armenian population from the Ottoman Empire. Even those who offered to accept Islam were not spared. In the time of writing no definite word has been heard from any of these groups. Some, after leaving their native province after province, town after town, were driven to the one described above. The same was the same everywhere—the men beaten, tortured, murdered or driven into the mountains, the women delivered into the hands of the Kurds to be sold in shame. Forbidden to sell their property, this became the price of the Turkish Government, which the Kurds and Mohammedan citizens seized for their own use.

Such shocking outrages as were only occasionally mentioned by Lord Bryce and his colleagues in their report dealing with German atrocities in Belgium occur on practically every page of the report which deals with the expulsion and ruin of the Armenian people. And all through

This is not due to fanaticism or to the popular demand, but is purely arbitrary. On July 1 the committee learned that "the deportation of and excesses committed by the police and the army against the people was invariably, according to the testimony received, the most unfeeling brutality that is in case they observed the bravery of Turkish officials. The committee states that Turis will be forwarded to Ambassador Morgan, as required by Constitutional order, that the Government will be responsible for the deportation of people of the Armenian race."

threats and threats are unavailing and the only way to escape is to resort to more drastic measures, as they are determined to disclaim responsibility for their abhor the disregard of casualties and I believe nothing short of actual force, which obviously the United States is not in a position to exert, would adequately meet the situation.

The text of the Government order which empowered Turkish commanders to kill, detain and scatter the Armenians was as follows:

"The commanders of the army, of independent army corps and of division may, in case of military necessity and in case they suspect espionage or treason, send away, either singly or in mass, the inhabitants of villages or towns and install them in other places."

Here, according to the American committee, an illustration of how this order has been carried out:

"Whole villages were deported at an unceremonious notice, with no opportunity for the property owners to even, in some cases, to gather together the scattered members of the family, so that the inhabitants of villages or towns and install them in other places."

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In many cases the men—those of military age—were nearly all in the army—were bound tightly together with ropes or chains. Women with little children in their arms, or in the last stages of preg-

They were driven along the shore by the soldiers and girls who were being outraged. At one place the commander of gendarmes openly told the men to whom he consigned a large company that they were at liberty to do as they pleased with the women. Those people are being scattered in small units, three or four families in a place, among a population of different race and religion, and speaking a different language. The Armenians began, as for all other nationalities, with the collection of soldiers. The Government swept off all men possible for military service in special operations in the mountains in May. In the middle of the night twenty of the leading members of the national Armenian political parties were gathered up and sent to a place where they were kept in cages. In June the time

Interrogation began looking for weapons. Armenians were seized and by torture, confessions were extracted that a large number of weapons were in the hands of other Armenians.

A second inquisition began. The basindado was used frequently, as well as water, to torture, during which everyone was burned out. Under torture men would tell what they were expected to confess. Toward the latter part of June wholesale expulsions began under circumstances of unimaginable cruelty. A correspondent of the committee furnishes the following account of a characteristic expulsion:

"Following the sending of the groups of Armenians in the direction of the coast being reported, that led to the capture of both fugitives.



Storn

42nd and 43rd Streets,

their being killed and their houses being burned.

Women Ordered to Leave.

"On the third or fourth of July the order was issued that the women and children should be ready to leave on the following Wednesday. The people

It was informed that one ox cart was to be provided by the Government for each village, and that they could carry out one day's food supply, a few piastres and a small bundle of clothing. The people made preparation for carrying out these orders by selling their household possessions they could fit the turkeys. Articles were sold at less than 10 per cent. of their usual value, and the turkeys from the neighboring villages filled the streets, hunting for bargains. In some places these turkeys took articles

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MILLINERY SALON

\$75,000 M'MILLAN JEWELRY IS STOLEN **GIRL OF 19 VANISHES ON WAY TO THE MOV**

Jewelry to the value of \$75,000, the property of Mrs. James McMillan, widow.

Detectives are searching the city for Susan A. Vallery, a nineteen-year-old girl.

grandmother, placed two insurance policies in the safe and these were taken along with the jewels. The robbery was discovered in the morning by Mrs. McMillan's maid. Fourteen servants are employed in the house. All disclaimed knowledge of the theft. The police was not reported, but word was sent to the insurance firm which had insured the jewels for \$20,000, and private detective agency was employed.

BURGLARS AT GRAND CENTRAL
Pullman Ticket Office Safe Is
Robbed of \$5,000.

A series of robberies in the cashiers' office of the Grand Central Station came to light yesterday, when it was learned that detectives had been employed to find the man who broke into the safe Friday morning and took \$5,600. They were looking for a former employee who was said to have disappeared soon after the robbery became known.

The burglar selected the Pullman offices as his field of operations, and on Labor Day \$500 was taken. Since then the robberies of Labor Day several large sums of money have been missed. Clerks who opened the offices Labor Day found a bit of burglar's tools on the floor near the safe. Entrance had been effected with a pass key to the ticket agent's office, screened by a pane of ground glass windows the burglar had been able to work at ease.

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